

Walsh Wants U. S. to Plead Irish Cause

Asks That America Put Case Up to League of Nations as an International Problem to Solve

"Insolent," Says Penrose

Calls It Effort to Bunco Irish; Poindexter and Lenroot Raise Objections

New York Tribune, Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Irish question was sharply debated in the Senate today when Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Montana, called up for discussion his resolution providing that the American government shall present the case of the Irish people to the league of nations.

Senator Walsh declared that under Article XI of the treaty the right of Ireland to self-government may be presented either to the council or the assembly of the league.

"I see no inconsistency whatever between Article X in its provisions for a guarantee of political independence against external aggression and Article XI," said Senator Walsh. "If there is an internal uprising in which any nation outside is interested the latter are forbidden under Article X to resort to war."

"If an appeal is made to the council or the league, under Article XI," asked Senator Lenroot, "to secure the freedom of Ireland, would that not involve a threat of external aggression?"

Not External Aggression, Says Walsh

"Not in any sense whatever," replied Mr. Walsh. "External aggression has a meaning in Article X. It means the making of war by one country or nation upon another nation."

"If under Article XI jurisdiction can be taken of the Irish question," suggested Senator Lenroot, "cannot jurisdiction be taken of the immigration question in this country, the tariff question or almost any other domestic question?"

"If any such question is raised," replied Mr. Walsh, "it would be a domestic question, and the nation would take no action."

"Then does the Senator take the position that if Great Britain should raise the point that the Irish question is a domestic one, it could not take jurisdiction under Article XI?" asked Senator Lenroot.

"If the league finds that a question is domestic it does not act in the matter at all," replied Senator Walsh. "The league simply affords a forum before which a cause can be presented. It is well that this provision was made in the treaty, because if the cause of Ireland could be presented there, and the council or assembly had authority to act, it might take action against Irish independence. They might feel obliged to suppress the efforts of people to establish their independence. It might work that way."

"Why is there not a like forum for the question of immigration?" insisted Mr. Lenroot.

Lenroot Views for Other Questions

"In my view, the Irish question is not a purely domestic question," said Senator Walsh. "General Smuts did not so regard it. He gives it an international as well as domestic aspect. When Cuba endeavored to establish her independence our government declined to recognize that it was purely a domestic question, within the jurisdiction of Spain, since it affected so directly the lives of our own people. We regarded it as an international problem."

"So the same reasoning would make the question of Japanese immigration an international question, and not solely a domestic question?" argued Senator Lenroot. "Could the council take jurisdiction then and make a recommendation?"

"It could not. That is a domestic question," said Mr. Walsh.

"It is not any more so than is the Irish question," replied Senator Lenroot.

"This resolution is not offered in a spirit hostile to the British Empire or to England," declared Senator Walsh. "It is offered in the belief that an irritating factor in the relations between these two governments may be removed. I have no doubt the overwhelming sentiment of the people of this country favors granting the Irish an opportunity at least to present their cause before a world forum."

Senator Poindexter failed to see, he said, how Senator Walsh could escape the conclusion that the presentation of the cause of Ireland to the league

of nations would be anything less than external aggression."

Calls It Attack on Britain

"It looks very much to me as if the United States was external to Great Britain," said Senator Poindexter. "And certainly the aggression of the Senator from Montana in urging his resolution is an external attack upon the territorial integrity of Great Britain. He cannot escape that conclusion if the question of Irish independence from Great Britain is involved."

Senator Penrose interrupted to remark that the Irish people have been accustomed for 100 years or more to be "buncoed and goldbricked."

"The crowning and most insolent effort to bunco the Irish is this resolution of the Senator from Montana," Mr. Penrose continued.

Senator Poindexter characterized as "hollow" the arguments of advocates of the league, as written, that Great Britain was entitled to have six votes in the league assembly because of the sacrifices of her dominions and colonies in the war and that in any event the league assembly, as President Wilson had stated, was "a mere debating society."

Petrograd Has Fallen, Two Reports Agree

Continued from page 1

Orel and Chermineff, although the exact number has not yet been established.

Bolsheviks Claim a Town

A Bolshevik wireless communication claims that Orel, a railway junction forty miles south of Kiev on the road to Odessa.

An earlier Bolshevik announcement reported that Kiev itself was captured Wednesday by an impetuous surprise attack. General Denikin has not reported the loss of this town, one of the most important in Southern Russia.

Not only has Great Britain bolstered up the Denikin line with tanks and ordnance, he asserted, and stiffened Koleshek with materials and money, support it has been reported though not confirmed that British warships have participated in the advance on Petrograd by shelling the Red forces at Kronstadt and its defenses. A strong force of veteran aviators is assisting the fleet.

Petrograd No Longer Vital

Official dispatches to-day did not report the fall of Petrograd, which, however, was announced in Paris. The fall of the former capital is considered of minor importance as compared with the results of Denikin's advance. Moscow can be isolated and captured at any moment, it is thought, if the leader of the southern army and his associates decide upon a concerted attack, but the objective now seems to be the Saratov-Belashow-Pensa triangle of communications, which controls the vast Ural region. Should Denikin arrive at Saratov, on the Volga, officials here say the entire southeastern empire of the Bolsheviks will fall into Denikin's hands.

A further blow, that would result in the isolation of all the Bolshevik forces west of Moscow with the exception of a thin strip of line through Perm.

Allied warships, the telegram reported, supported the Lithuanian, Prussian and the Lettish attack. Prisoners taken by the Lettish forces added, declare German troops continually are arriving in the Baltic from Germany.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—General Mangin, the French member of the Inter-Allied Commission to superintend the evacuation of the Baltic states by the troops of General von der Goltz, will leave Paris immediately for the Baltic, it was decided to-day by the supreme council. Brigadier General Sherwood A. Cheney, U. S. A., and representatives of the other great powers will follow in a few days.

Investigators who have recently been in the Baltic provinces have reported to the peace conference that General von der Goltz undoubtedly has plans prepared for an eastward movement if opportunity should offer and probably ready to give Central Russia a new government of German making. For this reason members of the peace conference are anxious that the demobilization of the forces of General von der Goltz be effected immediately, lest his troops move into soviet Russia and greatly complicate affairs should the Lenin government be overthrown.

Early Fall of Red Regime Expected

Triple Advance of Anti-Bolshevik Forces Said to Seal Lenin's Doom

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (By The Associated Press).—"The final crash of the

Vienna Asks U. S. Aid

To Survive the Winter

VIENNA, Oct. 18 (By The Associated Press).—Resolutions asking American assistance for Vienna so that the city might be able to exist through the winter were adopted by the City Council last night.

The resolutions call attention to the deplorable condition of the city and point out that the prospect for betterment is poor.

Trotsky-Lenin régime may be delayed some weeks, but it is inevitable." Official information received here thus summarizes the situation in Russia.

Only the "inertia" of the anti-Bolshevik groups has permitted the present Moscow government to remain alive beyond September 15, one official who has made a special study of the situation said. The Bolshevik organization, the reports say, has been so poor at the foundation—the confidence of the masses—that only a push was necessary to start the fall. This push has been lacking because there was no efficient cooperation between the anti-Red leaders, and the absence of initiative or ability on the part of any one of them to start the forward movement.

Three Factors Contribute

General Denikin's advance toward Moscow, the campaign of attrition waged by the Northwest Russian Volunteers and the stiffening of Admiral Koleshek and his fleet, he asserted, and stiffened Koleshek with materials and money, support it has been reported though not confirmed that British warships have participated in the advance on Petrograd by shelling the Red forces at Kronstadt and its defenses. A strong force of veteran aviators is assisting the fleet.

This officer is frank in his belief that Great Britain has been the chief one of the associated nations to lend concrete aid to the anti-Bolshevik leaders. Not only has Great Britain bolstered up the Denikin line with tanks and ordnance, he asserted, and stiffened Koleshek with materials and money, support it has been reported though not confirmed that British warships have participated in the advance on Petrograd by shelling the Red forces at Kronstadt and its defenses. A strong force of veteran aviators is assisting the fleet.

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Miners Willing To Freeze U. S., Operators Say

I hope of Averting Coal Strike Fades in Washington as Both Sides Issue Statements of No Compromise

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—There seemed little hope to-night of averting the strike of half a million bituminous coal miners, called for November 1.

After a series of conferences with labor leaders here and telephone talks with others in the central coal territory, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, announced that the miners would go out unless all demands, including the five-day week, were granted.

The operators, standing by their decision not to consent any proposal looking to a shorter weekly schedule and refusing to open negotiations unless the strike order was withdrawn, charged that the miners were trying to freeze the country into submission by insisting upon acceptance of "impossible demands."

"The strike will not be called off," Lewis declared.

"We will not arbitrate while the strike order stands," said Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the operators' scale committee.

Meanwhile pressure was being brought to bear on both sides from many quarters to adjust their differences and save unto a distress. Taking mental stock, Lewis said they would be enough coal on hand November 1 to keep the country warm thirty days.

Secretary of Labor Wilson, at whose invitation the scale committees of the miners and operators will meet with him here Tuesday, declined to comment on the negotiations, and continued to hope that he would be able to bring about peace. Official Washington held to the view, however, that the strike was inevitable. The meeting will be in closed doors.

In a statement to-day denying charges by the United Mine Workers that the operators "are taking advantage of the present acute situation to profiteer," Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the operators' association, declared the miners were trying to "divert public attention from the serious situation which has been deliberately brought about by them."

"The real issue," Brewster said, "is the repudiation by the miners' recent contract of an existing wage contract. Their order to close down on November 1 not only all the mines and consequently all the other industries of the country, but to do their best to freeze the people into submission unless their impossible demands, including a thirty-hour week and a wage advance of 60 per cent over a present generous wage scale, are instantly granted."

Newspaper Is Printed Without Typesetters

"Greenpoint Star," Affected by Strike, Uses Photo-Engraving Process

"The Greenpoint Star" to-day, it was announced yesterday, on the front page of that Long Island City weekly, "has the distinction of being the first regular newspaper in the city of New York to print an edition without the aid of typesetters."

"The Star" operates a commercial printing plant and its office has been defined by the unions as a "club shop." Its contributors are not officially on strike, but they are "on vacation." The publishing company offered to install the wage scale and hours prevailing in daily newspaper offices in Manhattan, but the local union refused the offer.

So the paper was printed yesterday by photo-engraving process from sheets of typewritten copy. "The Daily Star," of which it is the weekly edition, suspended publication Monday because of the strike started by pressmen.

Trans-Andine Road to Run

First Cross-Continent Train

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 18.—The Trans-Andine Railroad announced to-day that the route was open for through travel in a month, interrupted on account of the heavy snows in the Andes during which time mule trains operated over the mountains.

The first through train across the continent will start from Buenos Ayres on Sunday.

Steel Owners Reject Truce Strikers Offer

Men in Youngstown District Propose Return to Work, Leaving Disputes To Be Considered Later

Cost of Fight Is Heavy

Output Cut to 60 Per Cent of Normal and Working Forces Are Disintegrating

Pittsburgh, Oct. 18.—The end of the fourth week of the steel strike was marked by a futile effort on the part of strike leaders in the Youngstown district to end the strike to-day.

Apparently without the approval or knowledge of the National Committee of the American Federation of Labor, which is directing the strike from headquarters in Pittsburgh, the Youngstown labor congress, the central labor body of that city and Mahoning County, proposed in a circular letter to the steel companies that the men should go back to work on the condition that the twelve points of the strike be taken up for consideration afterward.

The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company answered that it could not consider the proposition, as it came from a minority of its former employees, whereas the company had a regular labor representation system whereby the whole body of its employees could bring up for consideration and adjustment any question that might arise.

The other Youngstown and Mahoning Valley companies are reported to have rejected the labor congress proposition. As the Youngstown district is the chief seat of the strikers' strength among the more important steel producing districts, the fact that the employers are still "bitter" and may be taken as indicative that the strain and losses of the strike are not weakening the determination of the steel companies to "go through."

A review of the first month of the strike shows it has been a costly experience for the steel mills. A Pittsburgh authority calculates that during the last four weeks the steel mills of the country have not produced more than 60 per cent of their normal output, and in some quarters that is considered an optimistic estimate. Had the strikers been as strong in the Pittsburgh district as they were elsewhere there would have been almost no steel made in the United States outside of a few minor places where there has never been any real strike strength.

While the mills undoubtedly are gaining almost everywhere now, the strike leaders hold that the permanent impairment of their productive equipment, so long as the strike is on, will be so great as eventually to force concessions from the companies. Secretary Foster of the strikers' national committee said to-day that he was satisfied with the situation.

"People don't understand strikes," he added. "We've got to the point where we are dug in and sticking. The last four weeks the strikers in the trenches, but that's the way strikes are won."

Asked if he would welcome a strike of coal miners on November 1, from the point of view of helping the steel strike, Foster said it might help and it might hurt, but that it would be hard to give a definite answer. One probable help of a coal strike Foster said, would be that, as it would cause the steel mills now operating to shut down, the organizers would have a renewed opportunity to get at all steel mill employees.

Investigation in several quarters to-day brought out the fact that considerable numbers of non-strikers, who have stayed away from the mills since the strike began, because of fear of violence or other unpleasant experiences, are disposed to stay out until the end. In fact, they are seeking other employment.

In some instances this class includes high-grade men. As both they and the striker absentees gradually are finding other employment, much of which will be permanent, the mills are bound to be limited in output on account of a shortage of men for a long time, especially as the exodus of many of the foreigners to Europe continues and will be more pronounced as transatlantic transportation facilities improve.

Three Named To End Pier Strike Here

Continued from page 1

diers doing longshoremen's work equalized with that of the piermen.

A committee of the strikers called upon T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, yesterday in an effort to induce him to agree on a wage compromise with the independent owners. He turned the suggestion down flatly.

"I will not change my attitude," he asserted, "even if I were to die for the principles that I have adhered to."

Threat to Revoke Charters

Local officers of the United States Shipping Board declared steps were being taken to revoke the American Federation of Labor Charter of the rebellious unions. Mr. O'Connor said that while no steps have yet been taken by Federation officials, they are under consideration.

Violence again broke out among the strikers in Brooklyn yesterday. The trouble, however, is attributed to a mistake on the part of the police. It appears that about four hundred of the longshoremen who have been working at the army base in Brooklyn had been directed to the front of the piers there preparatory to reporting for duty when they were charged by policemen and dispersed. The police say the men were not going to work and were engaged in accordance with instructions.

As a result of the trouble all longshoremen were withdrawn from the government use and troops were assigned to do the work.

Sugar Situation To Be Worse, Says Dr. Taylor

Senate Committee Is Told That Making of Soft Drinks Is One Reason for Present Scarcity

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—No relief from the present sugar situation is in sight, and the probabilities are that conditions will become worse, the Senate Agriculture Committee was told to-day by Dr. Alton Taylor, of the Department of Agriculture.

Consumption has increased about 18 per cent, compared with last year, Dr. Taylor said, due largely to increased manufacture of candy and soft drinks to satisfy a demand resulting from prohibition. Other causes given by the witness were a rebound from war-time rationing and extravagance due to present prosperity.

Dr. Taylor told the committee the price of sugar had nothing to do with consumption in the United States, as the people were engaged in an "orgie of spending" and were not trying to economize.

There is an increased demand for sugar in Europe, he said, and if this country is to get sufficient supplies it will have to bid against Europe, with a resulting advance in prices.

George A. Zabriske, president of the United States Sugar Equalization Board, and William A. Glasgow, the board's attorney, told the committee that retention of the licensing provision in the bill continuing the board in operation during 1920 was "absolutely imperative" if the board was to function successfully.

"If Congress is determined that we are to buy the sugar on go it has got to give the board power to buy it," Mr. Glasgow said.

"We've got to control the refiners in the United States in order to accomplish any good by purchasing that crop."

"Then you contemplate handling this matter as you did during the war?" asked Senator McNary.

"Exactly," the witness replied. "That is the only way I can see how we can be of advantage to the American people."

Sugar Famine Expected In City by Wednesday

Refineries About to Close With a Great Quantity of Raw Product in Ships in Harbor

New York City will face a complete sugar famine by next Tuesday or Wednesday, it was learned to-day.

No prospect of an end to the deadlock had appeared last night. The strikers are waiting for a reply to the telegram they sent to Walker, a Union Director General of Railroads, telling him of the men's decision to stay out.

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Army Detectives Put on Reds' Trail

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The army military intelligence service will now have representatives with every body of troops called into states to quell riot or keep order, under a new policy adopted by the War Department and made effective with the uprising at

While not admitting that the intelligence service will be utilized to run down radicals and other labor agitators, Secretary of War Baker today gave assurance that army officers skilled in intelligence work would cooperate in a large way with all the other existing agencies of the government in the crusade against the Reds.

"Every body of troops operating in sections where they have been called to restore order and prevent disturbances," Secretary Baker said, "has specially detailed intelligence officers. These officers cooperate with the other agencies in seeking out persons who are responsible for anarchistic activities or who are thought to harbor plans for outrages. The intelligence officers report both to the department command and direct to the War Department."

Secretary Baker said he had never heard it surmised that army intelligence officers had located the anarchist who sent the name gas bombs through the mails in May, one of which wrecked the home of Attorney General Palmer.

"If this man should be apprehended by the military intelligence officers," Mr. Baker said, "he would obviously be turned over to the agents of the Department of Justice."

Victims of Express Strike Seek Relief; Court Fails Them

Sufferers from the teamsters' strike that has tied up express service in New York for the last week applied in vain for relief at the Third Municipal Court yesterday.

George D. Stager, of Bethlehem Penn., complained to Justice Thomas E. Noonan that \$200 worth of samples which he had planned to take to Europe with him to-morrow were held at a depot of the American Railway Express Company. Several women complained that their play baggage contained all their clothes except those they then wore.

Justice Noonan replied that he could do nothing to compel the express company to make deliveries.

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